

SUBJECT SILVIA DURAN

FOIPA # 224,860

C.A. # 82-2523

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 1-13-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 282

BUFILE 105-82555

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R.

REBUCAB JANUARY 9 LAST.

CONCERNING DIAZ VERNON ALLEGATION THAT SILVIA DURAN HAD OSWALD AS GUEST IN HER HOUSE, NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM MEXICAN OFFICIAL SOURCES NOR HAS ANY APPEARED IN MEXICAN PRESS INDICATING THIS IS CORRECT. DR. EDUARDO BORRELL NAYARRO, 1303 HOMERO STREET, APARTMENT 301, MEXICO CITY INTERVIEWED ON JANUARY 11 LAST BY SA MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR. AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON WAS IN MEXICO CITY AS CLAIMED AND DISCUSSED INSTANT MATTER WITH BORRELL AND OTHERS. DIAZ VERNON VISITED BORRELL IN HIS HOME.

BORRELL DID NOT TELL STORY CREDITED TO HIM BY DIAZ VERNON TO EFFECT THAT OSWALD AND DURAN WENT TO RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY WHERE THEY MET OFFICIAL OF CUBAN EMBASSY. BORRELL HAD NEVER HEARD THIS STORY BEFORE. HE KNEW OF NO MEETING BETWEEN OSWALD AND CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL OTHER THAN ONES WHICH SUPPOSEDLY OCCURRED AT TIME OSWALD VISITED CUBAN CONSULATE HERE. HE KNEW NOTHING OF ANY VISIT BY OSWALD TO HOME OF DURAN. BORRELL IS FORMER CUBAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING BATISTA REGIME AND SHOULD BE RELIABLE.

PHONE BOOK HERE LISTS NO CABALLO BLANCO RESTAURANT BUT THERE IS CABALLO BAYO RESTAURANT ON OUTSKIRTS OF MEXICO CITY.

JAN 20 1964

REC-45 105-82555-1381

JAN 17 1964

cc: Beaugen
If the intelligence contained in the message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO MEXICO CITY NO. 282

INQUIRIES BEING CONDUCTED THERE THROUGH RELIABLE INFORMANTS TO
 RUN OUT DIAZ VERNON'S ALLEGATIONS. *u*

RE ALLEGATIONS GILBERTO ALVARADO UGARTE. ARTHUR C. PLAMBECK,
 STATE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER, ADVISED IT
 IS HIS PERSONAL RECOLLECTION AND THAT OF ELDRIDGE A. SNIGHT,
 REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER, THAT ALVARADO TELEPHONICALLY
 CONTACTED EMBASSY AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M. ON NOVEMBER 25 LAST.
 ADVISED HE AND SNIGHT MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET ALVARADO NEAR
 MARIA ISABEL HOTEL IN MEXICO CITY AT ABOUT 5 P.M. ON SAME DATE
 AND THIS MEET OCCURRED AS SCHEDULED. AT THIS TIME ALVARADO
 FIRST MADE HIS ALLEGATIONS. *u*

"EXCELSIOR" IS MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPER WHICH IS ON STREETS
 BY ABOUT 6 A.M. FROM THIS IT CAN BE SEEN THAT PRIOR TO
 REPORTING HIS ALLEGATIONS TO EMBASSY ON NOVEMBER 25 ALVARADO
 HAD MORE THAN ADEQUATE TIME TO HAVE READ "EXCELSIOR" STORY
 WHICH APPEARED ON SAME DATE AND WHICH REPORTED OSWALD'S
 CONTACT WITH CUBAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY ON SEPTEMBER 27.

CLARK D. ANDERSON *u*

RECEIVED: 9:08 PM JD

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI

JAN 13 10 25 AM '64

TELETYPE UNIT
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 1/29/64

FROM : *ada* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 4
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/1/77
pac

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 30 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. *U*

REFERENCES

Bureau teletype to Miami 1/3/64.
Bucab 866, 1/9/64.
Bucab 893, 1/24/64.
Mexico City cable 282, 1/13/64.
Mexico City cable 297, 1/17/64.
Mexico City cable 318, 1/25/64. *U*

CLASSIFICATION

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" to protect the Bureau's foreign operations and to protect the identity of an informant who is furnishing information of interest to the Bureau on a continuing basis. *U*

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed LHM is SA MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR. *U*

[REDACTED]

COPIES

Four extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the letterhead memorandum, to Dallas, office of origin, and to Miami for

- 7 - Bureau (Encs. 30)
- (1 - Liaison Section)
- (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
- (2 - Miami)
- Mexico City

CONFIDENTIAL

7 MAR 4 1964
cda:plb

ENCLOSURE

79 FEB 13 1964

REC-20

1840

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

MC 105-3702

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

information, it being noted that the Miami Office conducted the interview of SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON.✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy and the CIA.✓

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to follow and report investigation of leads arising in this case.✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
January 29, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

It is to be noted that the White House was in receipt of a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA of Miami, Florida. This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper alleged that OSWALD held an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City whom he met in a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico City, from which restaurant they both later left in the Ambassador's car for a talk without being overheard.

The source of this latter information was alleged to be SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON. This individual was interviewed at Miami. He stated that while in Mexico City November 26-29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. There he learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN; that DURAN

-1-

*declassified
by 2040 7/11/77
DWC*

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 FEB 14 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico; and that DURAN placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

DIAZ VERNON went on to claim that he was told by Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," that OSWALD and DURAN on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico City went to a restaurant called the Caballo Blanco or possibly the Caballo Bayo where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERNON claimed that he knows nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official leaving the restaurant together in a car.

It was ascertained that Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban Cabinet Minister who on occasion writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," currently resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico City. BORRELL NAVARRO was interviewed by a confidential source abroad on January 11, 1964, at which time he furnished the following information:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was in Mexico City as claimed and discussed LEE OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERNON also visited BORRELL in BORRELL's home.

BORRELL did not tell the story credited to him by DIAZ VERNON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL had never heard this story or any similar story before.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City.

BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

It is to be noted that DURAN, whose complete name is SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and who was an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, was questioned by Mexican authorities on November 23, 1963. At that time she confirmed that OSWALD had visited the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City during the time

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

he was in Mexico City from September 27 to October 2, 1963. She alleged that the purpose of his visits to the Cuban Embassy was to obtain a Cuban visa. She stated she had given him a telephone number to use in calling her concerning the visa, but denied that he had ever visited in her home.

On January 17, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he had been unable to locate a Caballo Blanco Restaurant in Mexico City, but stated that there is a Caballo Bayo Restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico City. The source said this is an extremely large, typical Mexican restaurant which does a very thriving business. He advised that on January 11, 1964, he exhibited photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit there, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of the subject to employees of the Caballo Bayo Restaurant and had conducted extensive interviews of these employees. The source said he was unable to find anyone among the employees who could recall any of the persons whose photographs were exhibited as having been at the restaurant.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM

THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION **Received**
☐ LIBRARY **FEB 6 1964**
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☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
☐ PAROLE BOARD
☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
☐ ATTENTION: _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ SIGNATURE | ☐ NOTE AND RETURN |
| ☐ APPROVAL | ☐ SEE ME |
| ☐ RECOMMENDATION | ☐ PER CONVERSATION |
| ☐ COMMENT | ☐ AS REQUESTED |
| ☐ NECESSARY ACTION | ☐ NOTE AND FILE |
| ☐ YOUR INFORMATION | ☐ CALL ME |
| ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ | |
| ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ | |

REMARKS:

2/6/64

1. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division **NOTED**
Room 2105
2. Federal Bureau of Investigation **Noted**
3. President's Commission on
Assassination of President
Kennedy

NdeBK

*Zerox copy
given to
Commission*

FEB 10 1964

*Letter No. 85
Serial No. 2046*

105-82555-2046

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

The attached is self-explanatory.

You might wish to pass it on to the Commission.

Ralph A. Dungan

Enclosure

① Jack Miller
② FBI
③ Commission

100-44-2011

D-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FLOACH _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

Lee Oswald

*DE Jones
P. B. H. S.*

EXP. PROC.

37 FEB-6 1964

P

Invest as incoming

REC-1 105-82555-2046

22 FEB 20 1964

105-82555

*File
5-865*

*mem. Branigan to Sullivan
2-11-64
JCS: rch
53 FEB 24 1964*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

349 PM EST 2-27-64 URGENT PAC

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM MIAMI 105-8342 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

IS DASH R

REBULET TO J. LEE RANKIN, THE PRESIDENT'S
COMMISSION, FEBRUARY TWENTYONE LAST.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON CONTACTED INSTANT DATE, AT
WHICH TIME HE FURNISHED FOLLOWING :

HE KNEW NOTHING FIRSTHAND CONCERNING VISIT OF
OSWALD TO MEXICO OR PERSONS CONTACTED BY HIM. HE ADMITTED
CONTACT WITH DR. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, BUT STATED HE DID
NOT, AND DOES NOT, ATTRIBUTE TO HIM THE STATEMENT REGARDING
CONTACT OF OSWALD WITH SILVIA DURAN AT MEXICO CITY RESTAURANT.

DIAZ STATED THE ONLY CONTACT OF OSWALD DISCUSSED BY HIM WITH
BORRELL NAVARRO WAS THAT OF THE VISIT BY OSWALD TO THE CUBAN
CONSULATE IN MEXICO, AND THE FACT THAT SILVIA DURAN WAS PICKED
UP AND INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN POLICE. HE SAID THERE WAS SOME
SPECULATION AND TALK AS TO THE SPECIFIC OFFICIAL WITH WHOM
DURAN MAY HAVE PLACED OSWALD IN CONTACT.

END PAGE ONE

79 MAR 11 1964

22 MAR 64

PAGE TWO

DIAZ STATED THAT AT THE OFFICES OF ~~UNQUOTE~~ "EXCELSIOR"
~~UNQUOTE~~, MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPER, ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER
TWENTYFIVE LAST, SOME PERSONS UNKNOWN TO HIM DISCUSSED
ALLEGED MEETING BY OSWALD WITH DURAN AT A RESTAURANT
IN MEXICO CITY, WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS THE CABALLO BLANCO,
BUT COULD WELL HAVE BEEN CABALLO BAYO. ALSO, THE MATTERS
OF OSWALD BEING A GUEST IN THE HOME OF DURAN, AND THE
PLACING OF OSWALD IN CONTACT WITH A CUBAN OFFICIAL, ARE
STRICTLY UNIDENTIFIED QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, AND THE VOICING
OF THOUGHTS AND SPECULATION, BY A GROUP OF LATIN AMERICAN
NEWSPAPERMEN.

DIAZ STATED THAT AFTER ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA WAS
INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI IN MIAMI, HE CAME TO DIAZ AND ASKED
HIM ~~UNQUOTE~~ "JUST WHAT WERE THE DETAILS ABOUT OSWALD MEETING
DURAN IN SOME CABARET OR RESTAURANT IN MEXICO CITY AND THE
INTRODUCTION OF OSWALD TO AN OFFICIAL OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY"
~~UNQUOTE~~. FERNANDEZ VARELA ADMITTED HE HAD FORGOTTEN AND
CONFUSED THE STORY ~~UNQUOTE~~ "A LITTLE ~~UNQUOTE~~.

DIAZ STATED THERE IS NO REASON FOR HIM TO TAKE
A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, AS HE DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SUSTAIN
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE VERACITY OF THE INFORMATION IN QUESTION AS TO ORIGIN,
AND HE DOES NOT ATTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO BORRELL NAVARRO OTHER
THAN THAT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED ABOVE. HE CONCLUDED THAT
FERNANDEZ VARELA, THROUGH LACK OF KNOWLEDGE, AND TYPICAL
CUBAN EXAGGERATION, MAY HAVE GIVEN AN ERRONEOUS ACCOUNT TO
JOSE I. LASAGA. LHM FOLLOWS. TWO COPIES DALLAS RM.

END

IHC

FBI WASH DC

X CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(COMMUNICATIONS SECTION)

FEB 29 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

530 PM EST URGENT 2-29-64 PFC

TO DIRECTOR /105-32555/

FROM MIAMI /105-8342/

4-P
INTERNAL
SECURITY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT PM,
TWO TWENTY EIGHT SIXTY FOUR, AND BUREAU TEL SAME DATE.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON REINTERVIEWED TWO TWENTY NINE,
SIXTY FOUR, AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

DOCTOR BORRELL NAVARRO IS CUBAN EXILE, FORMER FUNCTIONARY
OF REGIME OF FULGENCIO BATISTA, HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO AND
WIFE, SILVIA, ARE MEXICAN CITIZENS, BEAR NO RELATIONSHIP TO
BORRELL NAVARRO INsofar AS DIAZ VERNON KNOWS. DIAZ STATED THAT
MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE DESCRIBED DURAN AND WIFE AS MEXICAN CITIZENS
IN MEXICO CITY PRESS, WHEREIN FOREIGN OFFICE REJECTED
CUBAN PROTEST FOR DETENTION AND INTERROGATION OF SILVIA DURAN.

ON TWO TWENTY NINE, SIXTY FOUR, DIAZ VERNON ALSO
ADMITTED FOLLOWING TO SPECIAL AGENT EDWIN L. SWEET.
HE DID FURNISH STATEMENTS ON JANUARY FOUR AND NINE, LAST, TO
SPECIAL AGENT JAMES J. O'CONNOR AT VARIANCE WITH DETAILS
END PAGE ONE

EX-103 REC-23

22 MAR 7

79 MAR 11 1964

ATTO

PAGE TWO

FURNISHED SA SWEET ON TWO TWENTY SEVEN, LAST. HE DECLARED HE DID NOT DO THIS OUT OF MALICE OR BAD FAITH, OR WITH INTENT TO MISLEAD ANYONE, BUT DID NOT REGARD ANYTHING HE SAID AS EVIDENCE, OR SERIOUS, UNTIL CHALLENGED TWO TWENTY SEVEN, LAST REGARDING THE VARIANCE IN HIS STATEMENTS, AND HE WAS ASHAMED TO ADMIT TO THE IRRESPONSIBLE NAMING OF HIS SOURCES.

HE STATED HE DID NOT GO TO MEXICO TO INVESTIGATE ANYTHING, BUT TO ATTEND THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE ALREADY DESCRIBED. CONSEQUENTLY, HE DID NOT LISTEN CLOSELY, AND TOOK NO NOTES ON WHAT WAS SAID REGARDING THE OSWALD VISIT TO MEXICO. OF EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY NEWSMEN PRESENT IN THE OFFICES OF ^{S. R. II} ~~QUOTE~~ EXCELIOR ~~UNQUOTE~~, HE BELIEVED ALL WERE MEXICAN EXCEPT DOCTOR BORRELL NAVARRO, AND THIS WAS THE ONLY NAME KNOWN TO HIM. HE ADMITTED HE HAD UNDOUBTEDLY ATTRIBUTED MORE TO DOCTOR BORRELL NAVARRO THAN HE SHOULD HAVE IN HIS INTERVIEW WITH SPECIAL AGENT O'CONNOR. HE STATED ALL THE NEWSMEN WERE EXPRESSING

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

OPINIONS, THEORIES, ASKING QUESTIONS, AND OFFERING THEIR OWN POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS, REGARDING OSWALD'S ^NC^ENTACTS IN ^EMEXICO.

DIAZ VERNON STATED HE CANNOT HONESTLY SEPARATE, AS TO SOURCE, WHAT HE HEARD FROM EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY NEWSMEN, READ IN THE MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPERS, AND HEARD FROM DOCTOR BORRELL NAVARRO, BUT HE DID REAFFIRM THAT BORRELL NAVARRO DISCUSSED THE VISIT OF OSWALD TO THE CUBAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY, AND THE FACT THAT SILVIA DURAN WAS PICKED UP AND INTERROGATED BY THE MEXICAN POLICE.

DIAZ VERNON WAS OBVIOUSLY EXTREMELY DISTRESSED AND EMBARRASSED. HE WRITES FOR SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS, INCLUDING ~~QUOTE~~ "AHORA" ~~UNQUOTE~~ OF NEW YORK, AND STATED HE HAD WRITTEN NOTHING CONCERNING INSTANT MATTER BECAUSE HE KNEW HE COULD NOT BE SURE OF HIS FACTS AND SOURCES. HE REGRETTED HIS IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS HAD CAUSED INCONVENIENCE TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION, AND DECLINED TO TAKE POLY-
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

GRAPH EXAMINATION.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. COPY FURNISHED DALLAS.

END

CORR -PLS---PAGE TWO LINE 12 WORD TWO SHOULD BE "EXCELSION"

PAGE THREE LINE TWO WORD FIVE SHOULD BE "CONTACTS"

LINE NINE WORD TWO SHOULD BE "MEXICAN"

END

WA---Q WS

FBI WASH DC

X

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Copy Mr. Sullivan

FBI

Date: 3/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Miami (105-8342) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Reference teletype Miami to Bureau 2/27/64;
Bureau telephone call to Miami, 8:58 PM, 2/28/64 and
Butel to Miami same date.

Enclosed to Bureau and Dallas are 5 and 2 copies,
respectively, of the LHM.

It appears from his past record that SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON is sincerely pro-American and was greatly distressed to think that it was desired by any branch of the U.S. government that he take a lie detector test. He admitted listening to many newspaper reporters while in Mexico City and he does not have such speculation, comments and facts attributed with any accuracy to specific sources from whom he received them. Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO is the only person whose name he knew and he therefore attributed everything to him.

When DIAZ VERNON was interviewed on 2/27/64,

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Miami

ELS:JMS
(7)

5 ENCLOSURE

CC - WICK

VERNON - Pres. Comm
3/25/64 - Liaison
WONG/J+L

100-645 RB

AGENCY ICC INM
REQ. RECD CCA
DATE 3-26-64
BY R/S
BY DMG/ABH

REC-11

EX-114

MAR 4 1964

SOVEREIGN SECTION

Approved: 58 MAR 27 1964
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MM 105-8342

he admitted, as set forth in the LHM, that he had practically no first hand information to attribute to BORRELL NAVARRO, but tried to establish that he had probably been misunderstood by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR. When interrogated on 2/29/64, he admitted he had not been misunderstood and furnished the data as set forth, admitting in fact, that he had lied in an effort to sustain an irresponsible story he first circulated without realizing it would become serious.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
March 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Cuba

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was interviewed by Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Miami, Florida, on February 27, 1964, at which time he furnished the following information:

DIAZ VERNON resides at 8770 S.W. 21st Street, Westchester, Miami, Florida. He is a Cuban exile, formerly associated with the Cuban police in 1933, Chief of Cuban Military Intelligence Service during the period 1948 to 1952, but primarily a newspaperman by profession.

He had been previously interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on January 4 and 9, 1964, on which dates he furnished data which he had obtained while attending a Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations (FIOPP), in Mexico City, from November 20, 1963 to November 29, 1963.

He stated he knew absolutely nothing first hand concerning the visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Mexico or of persons contacted by OSWALD while in Mexico. He stated, as previously reported, that he did have contact with Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, who is employed by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, but stated he did not, and does not, attribute to Dr. BORRELL NAVARRO the information regarding the contact of OSWALD with SILVIA DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Consulate at a Mexico City restaurant.

DIAZ stated the only contact of OSWALD discussed by him with BORRELL NAVARRO was that of the visit of OSWALD to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, and the fact that SILVIA DURAN was picked up and interviewed by the

Mexico

~~THE~~ HARVEY OSWALD

Mexican police. He said there was some speculation and talk regarding the identity of the specific official of the Cuban Consulate or Embassy with whom DURAN may have placed OSWALD in contact. DIAZ VERNON stated Dr. BORRELL NAVARRO never stated that OSWALD went to a restaurant in Mexico City called the Caballo Blanco or possibly the Caballo Bayo, where OSWALD and DURAN allegedly met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERNON stated he did not discuss with BORRELL NAVARRO the allegation that OSWALD was a guest in the house of SILVIA DURAN while he was in Mexico.

DIAZ VERNON stated the matter of OSWALD allegedly meeting with DURAN at the restaurant and allegedly being a guest in her home, were strictly unidentified questions, comments and the voicing of thoughts and speculation by a rather large group of Latin American newspapermen in the offices of EXCELSIOR on the night of November 25, 1963.

DIAZ VERNON stated that after ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA was interviewed by the FBI in Miami, he came to DIAZ VERNON and asked: "Just what were those details about OSWALD meeting DURAN in some cabaret or restaurant in Mexico City and the introduction of OSWALD to an official of the Cuban Embassy?" FERNANDEZ VARELA admitted he had not understood the story too well and perhaps had confused it "a little" when he retold it.

On February 29, 1964, upon being further interviewed concerning variations in his accounts of the above events, and especially the sources responsible for certain specific statements, DIAZ VERNON admitted that he did make statements to a Special Agent of the FBI on January 4 and 9, 1964, slightly at variance with each

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

other, and both at variance with what he related to another Special Agent of the FBI on February 27, 1964. He stated he did not do this out of malice or bad faith, or with intent to mislead anyone. He declared he did not regard anything he heard, or said he had heard in Mexico, as evidence, or of serious importance; he stated he had engaged in loose talk and repeated theory and speculation, and when challenged as to his sources, he was ashamed to admit an irresponsible naming of sources.

DIAZ VERNON explained he went to FIOPP in Mexico City as mentioned above; he did not go to investigate anything, and consequently, when visiting the newspaper office of EXCELSIOR, he did not listen closely to the eighteen or twenty newsmen who were there, expressing ideas, theories and speculation, regarding the visit of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Mexico.

DIAZ VERNON stated he took no notes on what was said by the reporters as he knew at the time it was only speculation and newsman conversation; Dr. BORRELL NAVARRO was the only person present whose name he knew and DIAZ VERNON simply attributed some things said to BORRELL NAVARRO which BORRELL NAVARRO did not say. DIAZ VERNON believed all others present in the offices of EXCELSIOR were Mexicans.

DIAZ VERNON stated he cannot honestly separate, as to source, what he heard from about twenty newsmen, what he read in Mexico City newspapers, and what he heard from Dr. BORRELL NAVARRO.

DIAZ VERNON stated he was extremely distressed and ashamed of his irresponsible talk as he is a professional newsman. He said he writes for AHORA, a Spanish

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

language newspaper in New York, and writes special articles for various other Spanish language periodicals. He stated he has written nothing concerning what he heard regarding the OSWALD case in Mexico, as he recognized he had nothing newsworthy, and no facts which he could substantiate.

DIAZ VERNON declined to take a polygraph examination stating it would only humiliate him further, and show what he had already admitted.

With regard to a relationship between BORRELL NAVARRO and ^{MEXICO} ~~HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO~~, DIAZ VERNON stated BORRELL NAVARRO is a Cuban, only temporarily residing in exile in Mexico City. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and wife, SILVIA, are Mexicans. DIAZ VERNON stated that Cuba protested the arrest and interrogation of SILVIA DURAN by the Mexican Police; the Mexican Foreign Office rejected the protest, and in doing so, stated DURAN NAVARRO and wife are Mexican citizens. DIAZ VERNON stated this was the account published in Mexico City newspapers, and he concluded the same maternal name of NAVARRO for BORRELL NAVARRO and DURAN NAVARRO is only coincidence.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 3/26/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 28 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Mexico City cable dated 3/26/64.
Mexico City letterhead memorandum dated 12/11/63.

1/14/83
Classified by *SP-4 slw/alm*
Declassify on: OADR
Comp. Feb. 1, 1969

ADMINISTRATIVE

[Large redacted block]

[Redacted block]

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. 28)
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
 - 1 - Mexico City
- ML:plb
(6)
- ICC CIA out 3/31/64*

REC-54 105-3702-2981

56 APR 10 1964

27 ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
1 cc - negs, retained G.F.F.
1 cc - under chs 5/2/64
1 cc - Dallas
1 cc - me
1 cc - [unclear]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
3/31/64
1 cc - [unclear]
1 cc - [unclear]
1 cc - [unclear]

[Redacted block]

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 4-4-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 526

BUFILE 105-82555

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO. PHOTOCOPIES OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE OCTOBER 2 LAST PASSENGER LIST, TWO EXCHANGE ORDERS BY WHICH H. O. LEE PURCHASED BUS TRANSPORTATION FROM MEXICO CITY TO DALLAS ON OCTOBER 2 AND 3 AND CHIHUAHUENSES TRAVEL AGENCY REPORT OF SALES INCLUDING THAT TO LEE HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND WILL BE FORWARDED WITH LHM IN NEXT DIPLOMATIC POUCH.

RE OSWALD'S CONTACTS WITH CUBAN EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED CONFIDENTIALLY YESTERDAY THAT [REDACTED] HAD ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT DURAN IF EFFORT TO OBTAIN HUMAN INTEREST MATERIAL RE HER CONTACTS WITH OSWALD AND HAD BEEN ADVISED BY HER HUSBAND, HORACIO DURAN, THAT SHE HAD SUFFERED NERVOUS BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING INTERVIEWS BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AND HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN BY PHYSICIAN AND HUSBAND FROM DISCUSSING OSWALD MATTER FURTHER.

Silvia Tirado
CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 3:51 PM JD

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

REC-55 105-82555-3042

79 APR 13 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-8-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 603

Secret

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

[REDACTED]

BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF HORACIO DURAN ADVISED LATTER HAS OWNED RENAULT SINCE 1961 WHEN VEHICLE BROUGHT HERE FROM CIUDAD OBREGON, SONORA, BUT AFFIRMED AUTOMOBILE LIGHT GREY COLOR AND PRESENTLY STORED AT GARAGE FOLLOWING ACCIDENT AND INABILITY OF DURAN TO PAY FOR REPAIRS.

[REDACTED]

IN VIEW OF WEAKNESS OF GUTIERREZ ALLEGATIONS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TO BUREAU, DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DURAN VEHICLE AND THAT DESCRIBED BY GUTIERREZ, APPARENT FACT DURAN VEHICLE AT CUBAN EMBASSY FEBRUARY 25 LAST BECAUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF SILVIA DURAN, THIS OFFICE WILL SUBMIT LHM NEW INVESTIGATION TO DATE AND CONDUCT NO FURTHER INQUIRY UACB.

RECEIVED: 5:06 PM NCC

REC- 26

CLARK D. ANDERSON
12 MAY 13 1964

Classified by 2040 7/13/71 243
 (Exempt from GDS, Category 1)
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

79 MAY 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 5/11/64

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES:

Bureau cable #68 dated 4/30/64, and letter from the President's Commission General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to the Director dated 4/24/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

With the submission of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, all leads and inquiries which appear in the President's Commission letter of reference have been completed with the exception of the review of records and interviews of personnel at Mexico City museums for possible information concerning OSWALD. The latter investigation is being handled by informant *[redacted]* and will be completed and reported in the immediate future.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum also records the results of other investigation conducted by the Mexico City Office which previously had not been reported by letterhead memorandum.

5 - Bureau (Encs. - 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLl:eim
(6)

11 ENCLOSURE

EX-102

Handwritten notes:
MAY 13 4 13 PM '64
Letter of 5/3 sent to Legat in C
0-7 received 5/19

Handwritten: 3772
Stamp: SO. INT. SECTION

9 MAY 22 1964

MC 105-3702

SOURCES:

The confidential source abroad referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum which provided the information on which the investigation reported therein was predicated is Legat, Mexico City, file 105-3702.

The second confidential source abroad referred to therein is [REDACTED]

The third confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The fourth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The fifth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The sixth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The seventh confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

The eighth confidential source abroad is [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the Bureau's operations abroad and investigative activities by Bureau personnel in connection with this case.

LEAD:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to handle all leads developing in connection with this case and will complete and report the results of inquiries at various Mexico City museums.

105-82555-3772

Vol 156



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 11, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was made available by a confidential source abroad:

The records of the Chihuahuense Travel Agency and the Transportes del Norte bus line terminal at Mexico, D. F. ("D. F." refers to the Federal District of Mexico or the Federal Capital, also known as Mexico City), reflect that one H. O. LEE occupied seat No. 12 on the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which departed from Mexico City on October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as its destination. According to the source, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, a resident of Mexico City, advised that he was a passenger on the above-mentioned bus and identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been a passenger thereon.

It also had been ascertained that OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Mexico City on a bus of the Flecha Roja bus line on September 26-27, 1963, and during the trip had recommended to passengers on that bus that they seek hotel accommodations at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City.

With respect to OSWALD's luggage, color photographs had been provided of an olive-colored "Bee-4" bag and a blue, canvas, zippered handbag which had been identified as the property of OSWALD.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS
ORIGINATING IN GUADALAJARA

On April 3, 1964, a second confidential source abroad advised that the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line) bus company affords

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

10/30/54

C. M. G. G. G.

advised

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service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to this source, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 AM departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

<u>Name of Passenger</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Ticket No.</u>
HILDA QUEZADA ----- (Lines indicate a second passenger or seat reserved in that name.)	N. Laredo -----	77898 99
JOSE CRUZ	Monterrey	00751
HILDA QUEZADA (It was explained the "1/2" indicates half fare paid.)	N. Laredo	77900 1/2
CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey	00749
JOSE MAZO	San Luis	14128
VICTORIA MAGALLANES	(Apparently did not travel.)	
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey	00752
PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ)	Monterrey	00753
AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	San Luis	1362

Source advised that comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, checks of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directory with similar names, had been conducted at Guadalajara for the above names of persons traveling beyond San Luis Potosi without identifying anyone who had been a passenger of Transportes del Norte on October 2, 1963.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS
LINE OPERATIONS, MONTERREY

The following information was furnished by a third confidential source abroad:

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On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, terminal of the bus line, Transportes del Norte, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a manila envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envelope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of its bus No 373 on October 2, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVINO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and "1" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "19" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to Mr. TREVINO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 396, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "Traffic Report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No 373 had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 AM with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "Traffic Report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No 396 at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 1530 (3:30 PM) on that date, and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 AM. He pointed out that, on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo

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terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed that the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS
PASSENGER HILDA QUEZADA

It was pointed out to Mr. TREVINO that a HILDA QUEZADA and two accompanying persons, an adult and a child, were recorded as having traveled from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, in order to continue their travel on the October 2, 1963, Transportes del Norte bus to Nuevo Laredo. He stated that the name of HILDA QUEZADA is totally unknown to him.

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 196, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA advised that she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo but in May, 1963. QUEZADA advised that she did not travel in October, 1963.

- 4 -

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TICKETING PROCEDURES BY
TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE

The following information was furnished by a fourth confidential source abroad:

On April 20, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and is in a position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of Greyhound Lines had been effected through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interests of simplifying the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PREPARES NO PASSENGER
LISTS AT SAN LUIS POTOSI AND MONTERREY

On April 9, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that he had contacted the San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, terminal of that company in an effort to obtain a list of passengers who had embarked on bus No. 332 of that company on the morning of October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo as their destinations. He stated that he had been advised that no passenger reservations lists or manifests are prepared at that terminal because of the small number of persons who embark at that point.

On April 3, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, advised the third source abroad that because of the fact that the company operates numerous schedules daily between Monterrey and Laredo,

- 5 -

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Texas, no effort is made to prepare reservations or passenger lists in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW OF AUGUSTO AGUILAR,
PASSENGER ON TRANSPORTES DEL
NORTE BUS NO. 332, OCTOBER 2, 1963

According to the first confidential source abroad, the passenger and reservations list for the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed from Mexico City for Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963, recorded that seat No. 11 had been utilized by AUGUSTO AGUILAR, whose final destination was listed as Houston (Texas). In this connection, passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA had recalled that seated in front of him on the bus was a person whom he believed to be Mexican and either a missionary or minister, as he was reading a Bible during parts of the trip. RUIZ MEZA believed that the destination of the above-described person was Houston, Texas.

The following information was provided by a fifth confidential source abroad:

Inquiry among various Protestant missionary and religious organizations at Mexico City developed data that the Bible Society of Mexico might have records relating to many of the Protestant missionaries and ministers in Mexico.

On April 29, 1964, JOSE HERNANDEZ J., an officer in the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Bible Society of Mexico, Mexico, D. F., reported that the records of that Society include the name of one AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle Juan Alvarez No. 44, Villahermosa, Tabasco. Through the cooperation of the Office of the Military Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., which was in communication with members of its staff who were traveling in Villahermosa, it was ascertained on May 4, 1964, that AUGUSTO AGUILAR of Villahermosa had traveled to the United States by bus in early October, 1963.

The information recorded hereinunder was provided by a sixth confidential source abroad:

On May 6, 1964, Mrs. AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle 2 de

- 6 -

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Abril No. 37 (April 2 Street No. 37), Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico, advised that her husband, AUGUSTO AGUILAR, who is an Evangelical minister, made a bus trip from Mexico City to the United States the latter part of 1963. She stated her husband was out of the city visiting his sister, Mrs. RITA MARIA AGUILAR DE FONZ, who lives at Calle 35 No. 76 (35th Street No. 76), Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, telephone No. 4-37.

She related that her husband is the minister of a church known as the "Templo Bethel, Iglesia Cristiana de las Asambleas de Dios" (Bethel Temple, Christian Church of the Assemblies of God) which is located at Juan Alvarez Street No. 44, in Villahermosa.

Mrs. AGUILAR made available her husband's Mexican Passport No. 21630, issued to JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, and recorded therein was a United States nonimmigrant visa No. 115356, issued to AGUILAR on October 1, 1963, at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

A stamped notation of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in this passport indicates AGUILAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On May 6, 1964, JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO was located at the residence of his sister at Calle 35 No. 76, Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, and advised that although JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO is his complete name, he is more commonly known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR. He furnished the following information:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, knowing the date to be October 2, 1963, inasmuch as his Mexican passport contains a date stamp that he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and he recalls that he boarded the bus in Mexico City on the previous day.

He was not certain of his seat number on the bus but occupied the seat which had been assigned to him. He said his

- 7 -

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seat was a window seat located on the right side of the bus and several rows from the front. (The passenger manifest for Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, discloses space was assigned in seat No. 11 for AUGUSTO AGUILAR whose final destination is listed as Houston. Seat No. 11 is a window seat on the right side of the bus opposite the driver's side and two rows from the front.)

He believed there were perhaps ten or twelve other passengers who boarded the bus at Mexico City; however, he cannot recall the identities of these fellow passengers or any details which would aid in identifying them. He did not recall any Americans having boarded the bus.

He related that he had made a bus trip on a Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, to attend a religious conclave in Mazatlan, a short time prior to the trip of October 2, 1963, and it is difficult for him to distinguish clearly in his mind the trip to Mazatlan from the trip of October 2, 1963.

When he boarded the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, his final destination was Houston, Texas, and after arriving in Houston, he continued to the home of Reverend BILLY SANDERS of Humble, Texas, on whose invitation he had made the trip. While in the United States, he delivered several sermons in the Humble, Texas, area and at Houston and San Antonio, Texas. He was in the United States until about November 20, 1963, at which time he returned to Mexico. He was able to fix his departure from the United States for return to Mexico as November 20, 1963, by the fact that President KENNEDY had been assassinated on November 22, 1963, and he was in Veracruz, Mexico, when he first learned of the assassination, having left the United States about two days previously.

He does not recall exactly where the bus stopped before reaching Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, although he assumed the bus stopped at San Luis Potosi as one of the principal cities on the route.

- 8 -

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He was not certain whether or not there was anyone seated by him on the bus nor could he furnish specific information concerning the passengers who had been seated in his immediate vicinity. He said the bus arrived in Monterrey around 11:00 PM, October 2, 1963, but considered this was only an estimate on his part, remembering it was late at night. He could not remember any details of a stop at Monterrey, changes of bus units, or other data related to that phase of his travel.

He remembered that just prior to arrival at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and travel and identification documents of the passengers were inspected by Mexican Immigration officials. The interior lights of the bus were turned on and one or two Mexican Immigration officials boarded the bus at this stopping point. It was his impression that one of the officials was a stout individual, but he could remember no further descriptive data concerning this person.

At this Immigration check point, an American youth left the bus with the Mexican Immigration official or officials, and he believed that some question had arisen concerning the youth's documents. He said he considered this person to be an American from his general appearance. He estimated that this person was away from the bus for about ten minutes. He did not recall this person's making any remarks after reboarding the bus, or that other passengers left the bus at this point.

Upon viewing a chart of the seating arrangement of the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City on October 2, 1963, it was AGUILAR's opinion that the American youth was seated in either seat No. 8 or 9 or seat No. 12 or 13. AGUILAR stated he vaguely recalls this person was seated to his left and slightly to his rear.

AGUILAR vaguely recalled that the American youth reboarded the bus at the Immigration check point and took a seat in the area of the seats numbered 8, 9, 12 or 13. He described this person, whose facial features he cannot clearly remember, as follows:

Age:	Under 30 years
Height:	5' 7" to 5' 8"

- 9 -

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Weight:	121 to 132 pounds
Build:	Slender, thin
Hair:	Light brown
Complexion:	Light

He expressed his general impression that the American was dressed neatly in dark-colored clothing and believed he was wearing a dark suit coat. He did not recall further details regarding the youth's clothing or his luggage.

AGUILAR viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not recognize the photographs as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus or the American youth. He agreed that the American youth could be identical with OSWALD, but affirmed that he could not be certain.

AGUILAR viewed the photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, and of his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295. He also was shown a photograph of PHILLIPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-8 No. 624820. AGUILAR could not recognize the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA and VAN DER VORM as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus.

He could not recall whether the bus from Monterrey to Laredo stopped in Nuevo Laredo but does remember arriving at the offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Customs near the International Bridge in Laredo.

He recalled that upon arriving in Laredo, the passengers disembarked, obtained their luggage, and walked up a ramp into a large office containing a large counter, where the luggage of the passengers was then examined by United States officials whom he assumed to be United States Customs agents. He recalled going into another large office where the passengers' travel documents were checked by United States authorities.

He does not recall details of contact between the

- 10 -

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various passengers and United States officials but believed that the American youth who left the bus earlier during the Mexican Immigration check had some discussion with a United States Immigration official during the examination of travel documents; however, he could not furnish further details concerning the discussion.

AGUILAR advised he was not vaccinated upon arrival in Laredo. He estimated that United States Immigration and Customs check lasted about forty minutes and when it was completed, the passengers again boarded the bus.

He could not remember whether he boarded another bus at the bus terminal in Laredo or San Antonio, Texas. He stated that either at Laredo or San Antonio he boarded an "American" bus but could not recall the bus company or any details regarding the number or other passengers on the bus. From San Antonio, he continued his journey to Houston.

The following is a physical description of AGUILAR as obtained from data appearing on his Mexican passport and through observation:

Name:	JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINTO, also known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR.
Date of Birth:	June 17, 1922
Place of Birth:	Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico.
Height:	5' 8" to 5' 9"
Weight:	Approximately 185 pounds.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Black on the sides; top portion of head completely bald.
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Occupation:	Evangelical minister
Residence:	Calle 2 de Abril No. 37, Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico.
Marital Status:	Married

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OSWALD'S LUGGAGE

The following information was furnished by the fourth source abroad:

On April 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "B-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/26" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon, and of a blue, zippered handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of those pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zippered handbag of canvas material; and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

PEREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 8, 1964, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in

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connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure OSWALD carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

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When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxicab, and still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted that his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

INQUIRIES AT HOTEL CUBA

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963, when interviewed December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962, to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located at Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of the hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases, O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered

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at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this LEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and, prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that, if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any further pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during

- 15 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that, following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RELATING TO OSWALD

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by the fourth source abroad:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 13, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANS and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

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BASIS FOR INQUIRY;
INTERVIEW OF MANUEL VICENTE
PORRAS RIVERA

Information from the first confidential source reflects that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and among the names of other persons who departed on the same date was that of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA. Mexican Immigration records reflect that on September 13, 1963, Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4377279 was issued to MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA by the Mexican Embassy at San Jose, Costa Rica, and he entered Mexico at the International Airport at Merida, Yucatan, on September 26, 1963, stating that his destination in Mexico was Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

His Costa Rican Passport was No. 6093-63 and included therein a Mexican Visa No. 1147, which he utilized when he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Mexican Immigration records reflect no mode of travel, and his final destination was listed as Costa Rica, his departure from Mexico being handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

Inquiry at San Jose, Costa Rica to
locate MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

An eighth confidential source abroad furnished the following information:

HARRY KUSHNER, Consul at the United States Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that records of the Embassy reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA was issued a B-2 (visitor's) visa on September 13, 1963, valid for multiple entries to the United States until September 13, 1967; that he was in possession of Costa Rican Passport No. 6093-63; and that he was born on March 21, 1937, at San Jose, Costa Rica. PORRAS RIVERA was described as male, white, 5' 7" (tall), brown eyes, brown hair, single, and a Costa Rican citizen. His address was listed as "500 yards south of El Oriente Grocery Store in Escazu, Costa Rica." He had requested the visa for the purpose of visiting Miami for fifteen days as a tourist and indicated that he expected to depart on September 15, 1963.

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Captain GONZALO ARAYA, Second in Command of the Security Agency at San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that PORRAS RIVERA is a Costa Rican citizen, the bearer of Costa Rican Identification Document No. 1-254-529, and was born March 21, 1937, son of VICENTE PORRAS and RUTH RIVERA.

ARAYA advised that about six months earlier PORRAS RIVERA had contacted him and stated that he was trying to go to Cuba. He inquired as to whether or not ARAYA was interested in his making the trip, as he proposed to provide information which he might obtain in Cuba.

ARAYA advised that the parents of PORRAS RIVERA own a bakery in Escazu, a small town located outside of San Jose. He considered PORRAS RIVERA to be a "vagabond," and he did not encourage him to make the trip to Cuba, and was not informed as to whether or not he had attempted to travel to Cuba.

GERMINAL MONGE LAZCARES, Section Chief of the Costa Rican Immigration Department at San Jose, advised that the Immigration records reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA left Costa Rica on September 15, 1963, for the United States and returned to Costa Rica on October 11, 1963.

Interview of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

On March 3, 1964, MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA was interviewed and advised as follows:

His father owns the Porras Bakery in Escazu, Costa Rica, and he is in charge of the bakery during the night shift. The communist situation in Cuba has worried him, and he decided he would attempt to make a trip to Cuba in order to ascertain the true conditions in Cuba and make this information available to authorities in Costa Rica.

In furtherance of this idea, he left San Jose in mid-September, 1963, for Miami, Florida. In Miami, he contacted an anti-CASTRO Cuban, volunteered his services, and was placed in contact with other persons who advised him they did not believe he could be of any service to them; thereafter, he left Miami

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for Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, where he contacted the Cuban Consul on several occasions and tried to obtain a visa to Cuba. When the Cuban Consul in Merida denied his visa application, he traveled to Mexico City where he stayed at a small hotel, name not recalled, which is located about three or four blocks from the Palace of Fine Arts.

On a Saturday, the exact date of which he could not recall but believed to be September 28, 1963, he called at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City where he was stopped by a guard outside the building and was told that the Cuban Embassy was not open. He was instructed to return the following Monday but he did not try to contact the Cuban Embassy again.

Several days later, he left Mexico City at about 8:00 or 9:00 PM by bus for Nuevo Laredo. He recalled arriving at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where he changed buses for Nuevo Laredo. He entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, but was unable to recall the exact time he arrived in the United States, believing, however, that it was about 3:00 or 4:00 PM on the day following his departure from Mexico City. On the same afternoon, he boarded a Greyhound bus at Laredo for Dallas, Texas, where he spent several days before traveling to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained four or five days and from where he returned to San Jose, Costa Rica.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to him and he was positive that he had not seen OSWALD at any time while at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City or en route to the United States by bus through Nuevo Laredo.

INQUIRIES TO LOCATE EDWARD
BASTIEN AT GUATEMALA CITY

The first confidential source abroad advised that, according to the files of the Mexican Immigration Service, EDUARD BASTIEN was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 36257 by the Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, on October 1, 1963, and his name was among those who departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo. His entry to Mexico occurred on October 1, 1963, at the Central Airport, Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, American citizen,

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56 years of age, a priest, single, and the bearer of "Identification Card" No. 470 as proof of citizenship. His departure was listed as by automobile and his final destination as Guatemala, Guatemala. His departure from Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised that extensive efforts were made at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to locate EDUARD BASTIEN, who also is known as EDWARD BASTIEN, with negative results. Source advised that it was determined that BASTIEN, who was from Elgin, Texas, had stayed at the Plaza Motel in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on the nights of September 27 and 29, 1963, but had not been registered for the night of September 28, 1963. He again was at the motel on October 1, 1963, and advised he was departing from Guatemala City, Guatemala, by airplane, destination not known.

INTERVIEW OF ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ
ESPINOSA AT TIBAS, COSTA RICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of the Mexican Immigration Service reflect that ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133156 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, and was listed as having entered Mexico on the same date. His final destination at the time of entry was given as Mexico, D. F., but the mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as a male, Costa Rican, 25 years of age, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6057-63, as proof of his nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

The source also advised that JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133157 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963. His destination at the time of entry to Mexico was listed as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as male, Costa Rican, 21 years of age, single, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6075-63 as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

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The eighth source abroad advised as follows:

On April 6, 1964, ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, who resides near the Police Headquarters, Tibas, Costa Rica, advised that he and his brother, JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, had entered the United States on September 17, 1963. He determined from his passport that they had left the United States on September 26, 1963, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. He recalled that they had crossed the border at about 12:00 noon, driving an automobile which they had purchased in the United States. He recalled that they had spent the night of September 25, 1963, in a small town between San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, arrived at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 4:00 PM, September 26, 1963, and spent that night at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to RODRIGUEZ and he stated positively that he had never seen OSWALD. He stated that his brother was with him during the entire day of September 26, 1963, and he was certain that his brother would not be able to furnish information regarding OSWALD.

INTERVIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS AT SAN
SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of Mexican Immigration reflect that the following six individuals entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, the date LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo:

OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, who was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363772 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, entered Mexico by autobus with his destination listed as Mexico, D. F. Mexican Immigration records reflected a notation that his departure from the Republic of Mexico would be at Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Guatemalan citizen, 44 years of age, married, born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and his residence was listed as Pasaje Espinola 317, San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Guatemalan Passport No. 20926, bearing Visa No. 306, issued at the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, Texas, on July 12, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry into Mexico

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was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ANIBAL PLEITEZ obtained Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363773 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, at the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with place of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 40 years of age, single, a motorman, born in San Salvador, El Salvador, and resident at 4 Calle Oriente No. 132, San Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 66802, with Mexican Visa No. 709, issued by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363774 on September 19, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with his point of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 35 years of age, single, mechanic, born San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 51852, with Mexican Visa No. 708, issued by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANA TRUJILLO.

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR presented Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133155 issued by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Entry to Mexico was by autobus with a final destination of Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 51 years of age, married, occupation not indicated, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67375, with Mexican Visa No. 4014, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

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OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133154 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 49 years of age, married, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas, and presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67373, bearing Mexican Visa No. 4015, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

REINA ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133153 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Her entry was by autobus with final destination listed as Mexico, D. F. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 19 years of age, single, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas. She presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67374 bearing Mexican Visa No. 4016, issued September 10, 1963, by the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 10, 1964, at the El Salvador Travel Service, Edificio Palomo, San Salvador, El Salvador, OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO advised that he is a representative of this travel agency and a Guatemalan citizen, although he has resided in San Salvador for several years. He recalled making a trip to the United States in September, 1963, to bring back three buses to San Salvador for the "Quinones Hermanos" (Quinones Brothers), also referred to by him as the International Harvester Company, as the latter is the company which Quinones Brothers represent in El Salvador. He advised that he had arranged for the services of ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ to assist in driving the buses supplied by the Superior Coach Corporation of Kosciusko, Mississippi, to El Salvador. He was unable to recall the exact date that they had crossed the United States-Mexican border but stated that September 26, 1963, appeared to be the correct date. He advised that they drove in convoy, crossing the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico,

- 23 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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between 9:00 and 10:00 AM. He related that they were prohibited from carrying passengers and did not have any passengers during the trip. He recalled that the three of them spent their first night in Mexico at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi.

Photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to him, and he expressed his certainty that he had never seen him. He advised that ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ were with him during the entire trip, and he was positive that they would not have seen OSWALD.

He stated that JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ is employed as chief mechanic at the Cotton Cooperative in San Salvador and is not related to ANIBAL PLEITEZ, who is employed as a truck driver by the Triunfo Sawmill, San Salvador.

On April 10, 1964, JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, 11⁰ Avenida Sur No. 424 (Eleventh Avenue South No. 424), San Salvador, El Salvador, advised that together with his wife, OLIMPIA, and daughter, REINA, he had visited his daughter-in-law, OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, in Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963. While he did not recall the exact date, he related that in late September, 1963, they traveled from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, arriving in the latter city about 9:00 AM. They spent the entire day shopping in Laredo and departed from Laredo about 8:00 PM, traveling from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Monterrey on a bus of the Transportes del Norte line, arriving in Monterrey at about 12:00 midnight.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to ESCOBAR and to his wife, OLIMPIA, and both stated they felt quite certain they had not seen the individual pictured therein. These photographs also were displayed to OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, who formerly resided in Monterrey and who made the trip described above with the ESCOBARS. She stated that she was unable to recognize the person in the photographs as anyone she had ever seen. The persons interviewed stated that NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR, who is attending the agricultural school at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, made the trip with them.

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1 - Mr. Bookes

5/26/64

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Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/19/77

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — **REC-35** **3869**

LKE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for information of Dallas are copy of Legat, Mexico City, airtel dated May 12, 1964 and a translation of the enclosure thereto. U

Enclosed for Legat is one copy of translation of enclosure to referenced airtel. Legat note that first paragraph, page three, of the translation makes reference to a list of reservations said to be in lieu of a passengers list of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line. Is the reservation list referred to in the translation the manifest of Transportes Frontera Line (Exhibit D106) on which the name "Oswald" was manifested at seat #4? Is there a list of passengers relating to the Transportes Frontera bus trip on 10/2-3 from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo in addition to the reservation list? If so, endeavor to obtain copy of same and ascertain if Oswald shown thereon as a passenger. U



MAILED
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)
JCS:mac
(6)
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
CONFIDENTIAL
4 JUN 2 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: 5/18/64

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all unclassified
except where noted HJm

15143

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 203
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/14/77 H/m

REFERENCES

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed summary letterhead memorandum constitutes joint reporting efforts of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] investigation in connection therewith was conducted by [REDACTED] of the Mexico City Office as reflected in connection with the "SOURCES" Section hereof.

McBride
Original
12/24/77

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
 2 - Mexico City

RLL:jhk

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17 MAY 1964

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in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a large number of allegations which developed in this country in connection with OSWALD and the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. While an effort has been made to document as fully as possible the sources of information relating to the report, in several instances this office received information from the Bureau or a domestic field office by telephone or cable, with respect to which it was not possible to establish full and complete documentation as to sources of that information; however, in order to make the summary complete, more readable and more congruous, some items of information were utilized in the summary without the usual documentation thereof. In those instances, the information, as summarized, was attributed to the Mexico City Legal Attache's files.

All the information of substance appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been reported previously to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.



Investigation by Bureau Agents

As the Bureau is aware, early phases of the investigation in Mexico of the travel and activities of OSWALD were handled by various agencies of the Mexican Government and also by symbol informants of this office. Since Mexican Government investigators were contacting numerous sources of

S E C R E T

(B) OSWALD's Visits to Cuban and Soviet
Diplomatic Establishments -
Investigation by Mexican Authorities

On March 24, 1964, Captain [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available a copy of a signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963. A translation from Spanish of that statement is recorded hereinunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record: that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which, at that

S E C R E T

time, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she does not recall specifically who it was that recommended her, she can clarify that for some time previously she was friendly and visited with frequency the employees of the Cuban Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador PORTUONDO, as well as the Cultural Attaches, TERESA PROENZA and LUIS ALVERU, as well as with the female employees, but principally with the secretary of Consul EUSEBIO ASCUE, Miss MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality but a relative of ASCUE; that at the Institute the activities were exclusively of a cultural nature and were attended on occasions by the afore-mentioned Cultural Attaches and some Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans, always artists and intellectuals, without any political discussions, although she recalls that at the time of the October Cuban crisis in connection with the threatened invasion of Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island by the North American Government, they listened by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they made up a bulletin which was read of the news that they had listened to directly from Havana, agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the political problem of Cuba on a private basis without doing so in any official character; that the declarant was receiving a salary of 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as Coordinator at the Institute, with her work schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and the money for the maintenance of the Institute itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not aware, but also with each one of the members paying a quota, and also contributions were received from persons whose names she does not recall because usually they were made anonymously,

S E C R E T

being unable to fix the monthly receipts, although she was the person who personally received all of the funds received at the Institute; that in addition to the speaker, only Mr. FELIPE ROJAS, who worked as a secretary at the Institute during the mornings, received any monthly salary in the same amount of 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.), with the remainder of the money which was received being used for the payment of rent and other expenses connected with its operation. That in the month of December of 1961, the declarant and her husband made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for their own transportation, but all of their expenses of their visit to that city and the greater number of the cities of the island being paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People and the House of Culture, so-called, 'of the Americas,' the trip having lasted fifteen days without their having any contact or connection during this trip with officials of the Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism and Marxist doctrine for several years, having studied philosophy and existentialism, and particularly she has sympathized since its inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution. That approximately three months ago she began to occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO ASCUE, who ceased to function in that capacity some five days ago on Monday, the 18th of this month, having been substituted by Mr. ALFREDO MIRAVAL Y DIAZ, clarifying at this time that from the beginning she began to work in that capacity as a temporary measure as a result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who had been occupying that position, until some person should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same, having had under her responsibility the administrative operation and preparing the visas which are issued, as well as handling the applications for such visas which invariably are sent to the

S E C R E T

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUE, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, nor even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,500 pesos (\$120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that he already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous,' and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner hour, but in a very brief manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

S E C R E T

American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Consulate and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handling of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

S E C R E T

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVALL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'A person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not the Cuban, its being stated by OSWALD that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OSWALD a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '11-28-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OSWALD subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OSWALD, as well as that of Consul ASCUE with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'El Dia,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TERESHKOVA, on the personal invitation which the

S E C R E T

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACKSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the Institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY SERRATO AZUCAR, the wife of RUBEN, she has always remained aloof from these activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA ANN BLITS TRESMOND ESQUIVEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who she now knows is named BENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUBEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security,
Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS.

Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO ORTIZ DE LA PENA;
Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANZ."

S E C R E T

(C) Other Inquiries by Mexican
Federal Security Police

On November 29, 1963, the [REDACTED] made available a copy of a report dated November 25, 1963, recording the results of investigation by Agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police (Direccion Federal de Investigaciones - DFS). A translation from Spanish of that report follows hereinunder:

"In connection with the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, it was reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had previously been in Mexico, as a consequence of which appropriate investigation was conducted, the results of which are as follows:

- "1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Mexico, having entered at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (State), on September 26 last, as a tourist, proceeding from New Orleans and departing at the same place on last October 3rd.
 - "2. It was confirmed that he had come to Mexico to apply for a visa at the Cuban Embassy, for transit enroute to Moscow.
 - "3. Toward this objective, he established contact with SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, a Mexican 'SILVIA DURAN,' whom he interviewed on two occasions, since she is an employee of the Consulate, responsible for making the arrangements necessary for this type of visa and completing the cards with data concerning the applicant, an indispensable requisite for obtaining a Cuban visa.
 - "4. Through her, he made contact with the Russian Consulate for the same purpose.
- "When it was learned that the above-mentioned SILVIA DURAN had been one of the contacts made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico, said lady and her husband were arrested in order that they

S E C R E T

might be interrogated, advising in their statements as follows:

"INTERVIEW OF HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO: Mexican by birth, son of a Chilean father and Mexican mother. He said that his occupation is that of Industrial Designer, holding a teaching position on this subject in the National School of Plastic Arts, a dependency of the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - National Autonomous University of Mexico), where he receives a salary of 1,400 pesos (\$112 U.S.) monthly; 40 years of age, married, without religious preference, domiciled at Constituyentes (street) #143, Apartment #3, in this city; that the first eight years of his life were spent in Los Angeles, California, and subsequently he came to this capital with his parents, RUFINO DURAN and LIDIA NAVARRO DE DURAN, and later they went to Santiago, Chile, to live, remaining there for a period of a year and one-half, later returning with his brother, RUBEN, to Mexico, being followed later by his sister, LIDIA, and his mother; that he entered the National Agricultural School at Chapingo, where he studied for five years for a career as an Agronomist and as he had learned drawing in the San Carlos Academy, he chose to continue studying that art, which served him as a basis for specializing in Industrial Designing, which he now follows, being a teacher in that subject in the School of Fine Arts of the UNAM, spending his free time in private work as a Designer, for which he receives an income of approximately 5,000 pesos (\$400 U.S.) monthly; that in 1950 he was married to a French woman, LUCILLE DEJARDIN, with whom he fathered a son named PAUL DURAN DEJARDIN, who at the present time is 10 years of age, and with that marriage having lasted more or less six years, and with the breaking up of that matrimony, on November 5, 1958, he entered into a new marriage contract with his present wife, SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, with whom he fathered a

S E C R E T

girl named PATRICIA, now 3½ years of age; that when he became acquainted with his present wife, she was working as a Secretary in the Proteo Gallery and later she and other persons, among them Prof. AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, the Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy, and others, began to organize the Mexican Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations 'Jose Marti,' in which she served as a Coordinator, and for about the last four months, she has been employed as a Secretary in the Consulate General of Cuba in this city, first having worked with the Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and now with MIRABAL, receiving a monthly salary of 1,500 pesos. He acknowledged that his ideology is leftist and in sympathy with the Cuban Revolution, adding that this is the reason why he permits his wife to work and engage in her present activities. He stated that when he discussed with his wife the assassination of President KENNEDY, having heard the name of the presumed perpetrator, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she immediately told him that she believed that he was the same individual who in the latter part of September or early October had been in the Cuban Consulate applying for a Cuban visa in transit to Russia; that she had attended him herself and handled his visa application papers, but when she notified him that he would first need a Russian visa and that his application would have to be sent to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, which, of course, would require several days, OSWALD became angry and lost his self control, as a result of which SILVIA called the Consul AZCUE, with whom the applicant had a violent argument. He added that he had not seen nor had he personally known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and in December of 1961 he (DURAN) made a trip to Cuba, accompanied by his wife, paying for their tickets himself.

"It is pointed out that at the home where the DURAN couple was detained at Herodoto #14, Apartment A, the home of the brother-in-law of SILVIA DURAN, named RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the

S E C R E T

persons who were visiting at that residence were arrested and their background data is recorded below:"

(None of the individuals listed below as having been interviewed admitted knowing OSWALD or having any information concerning him. Therefore, the data concerning them is being summarized rather than recorded in full.)

RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO advised that he was born in Los Angeles, California, is married to BETTY SERRATOS, is 38 years of age, a decorator by profession, and has applied for Mexican citizenship. He related that Calle Herodoto #14, Apartment A, is his residence.

BETTY SERRATOS DE DURAN related that she was born in the Republic of Honduras and has resided in Mexico for the past ten years, is 33 years of age, and has never belonged to any political party or entertained leftist ideas. She explained that she resides with her husband, RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, at Herodoto #14, Apartment A. *1111*

LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO VDA. (widow) DE FLORES advised that she is 35 years of age, having been born in Chihuahua, Chihuahua; that she resides at Luz Savinon Street No. 1211, Apartment 2, and is employed in the Tourism Department and the Mexican Sports Federation. She denied having political affiliations or sympathies. She explained that she is the sister of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and had been visiting them at the time the investigators arrived at their apartment.

AGATA ROSENA GARCIA related that she was born in the Capital (of Mexico) and resides at Rivera Street No. 63, Colonia Las Aguilas. She denied having any political affiliations or being of leftist ideology and explained that she is a friend of the DURANS and visits them frequently at their home.

BARBARA ANN BLISS stated that she was in Mexico as a tourist and has been living in the country for the past eight years, and resides at Bahia de Magdalena #125; that she is divorced from JUAN ESQUIVEL, a Costa Rican citizen

S E C R E T

who presently lives in the United States, and has a monthly income of \$800 per month from the estate of her father, which is administered by a firm in Washington, D. C. She explained that her father, ALONSO BLISS, formerly owned a sugar plantation on Trinidad, but presently resides at 2585 Bayshore Drive, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida. She explained that she had become acquainted with BETTY SERRATOS some three months earlier at the apartment of CARMEN PINO, and they had exchanged visits with each other thereafter because of their mutual liking for recorded music. She also stated that she had met SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN at a concert, but had no friendship with her.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY explained that he is 27 years of age and was in Mexico as a tourist, having resided for the previous three months at Palermo Street No. 9, Colonia Hipodromo, in Mexico City; that he had been trying to obtain employment as a salesman for the Sonora Cattle Company; that he had served in the United States Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957 and had no political affiliations or leftist ideas. He explained that he had met BARBARA ANN BLISS and BETTY SERRATOS some two months earlier and was visiting at Herodoto No. 14-7 because of his friendship with them.

The signed statement of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and data connected therewith, which is recorded above, was obtained and the translation thereof from Spanish prepared by T-13, a confidential source abroad.

(D) Hotel Accommodations of LEE
HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.

S E C R E T

**VI. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AT
MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD**

(A) Telephone Numbers in Oswald's Address Book

T-13 advised that the following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamora y F. Marques
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN

Embajada de la Union Sovietica
(Embassy of the Soviet Union)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

T-13 furnished the following information on May 1, 1964:

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross Streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column 1, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda. Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway

S E C R E T

When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxi, but still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

(F) Arrest, Interrogation and Physical Condition of SILVIA DURAN

With respect to the alleged arrest of SILVIA T. DURAN, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Novedades" for November 30, 1963, page 1, published an article, translated from Spanish as follows:

"Gobernacion (Interior) advises concerning case of Mrs. SILVIA T. DURAN

"The Ministry of Gobernacion advised last night that Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, who was interviewed concerning the possibility that she might have had dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay in our country as a tourist, was not located at the Cuban Consulate, nor did she request authorization to serve a foreign government, and that in view thereof, the investigation which was made was not in respect to her status as an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico.

"It (the announcement) concluded by saying that the woman in question agreed to go to the office to which she was summoned and she was interrogated without any force whatsoever."

On December 9, 1963, DAVID ALKON appeared voluntarily at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, identified himself as an architect residing at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, and furnished the following information to T-2:

- 120 -

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

ALKON is a designer of residential homes and has a business arrangement with one HORACIO DURAN for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON. DURAN is the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN.

ALKON stated he has no social association with DURAN but understands DURAN is procommunist and often holds Marxist discussions in his home. ALKON advised that DURAN had mentioned to him that his wife had been detained and questioned by Mexico City police about her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DURAN told ALKON his wife knew OSWALD because the latter had been to the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to secure a visa for travel to Cuba. ALKON gained the impression that the wife was not well-acquainted with OSWALD, but only recalled he had been at the Cuban Embassy after she read of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALKON advised that it was his impression that the wife's contact with OSWALD related only to the application for a visa and that her contact with him was very slight.

ALKON said that DURAN commented to him that he thought it was a mistake for Cuba to protest to Mexico about his wife's being questioned by Mexican authorities, since the latter had a perfect right to question her about her knowledge of OSWALD. According to press reports, the Cuban Government presented a very strong note of protest to the Mexican Ambassador in Havana with regard to the detention and questioning of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN by Mexican authorities, and this note was rejected by the Mexican Government because of the unacceptable language utilized therein.

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by T-13:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 3, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANS and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised

S E C R E T

by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

(G) ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA's Concern
About OSWALD's Activities

T-22, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on December 6, 1963:

ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA, also known as BETTY MORA, was very upset and excited over the involvement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the reported assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MORA had indicated that the Communist Party of Mexico was very interested in obtaining all information available concerning OSWALD's travel to Mexico and particularly data as to how much American authorities knew about this.

MORA had stated also that OSWALD could be linked "to Mexico" only through his activities before his trip to the Soviet Union. She was very interested in obtaining information concerning the date that OSWALD departed for Russia and stated that she considered it "terribly important" to obtain any press references to OSWALD's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana, before he went to Russia. She added that if something regarding OSWALD's activities at that time appeared in the press, it could "blow the lid off and we could all get fried."

MORA stated that she could not understand why the investigation of OSWALD as reported to the present time in the press had not focused on New Orleans, Louisiana, rather than Dallas, Texas.

MORA affirmed that OSWALD was well known in Russia among the Americans who were there at the same time as he and that he was "not that much of a nut," meaning that he could not have undertaken singly to assassinate President KENNEDY.

- 122 -

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

OLIVEROS, has never purchased a Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO.

The following data was provided by T-2:

On April 15, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, who stated he resides at Avenida Ejercito Nacional No. 1049, Apartment No. 301, Mexico, D. F., related that following his previous interview on April 7, 1964, he had recalled that he purchased a Renault automobile in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, in about July, 1961, and transported this vehicle to Mexico, D. F., where he sold the car to a "Mr. DURAN," who was employed at a furniture manufacturing establishment. OLIVEROS vaguely recalled that the buyer of this vehicle either resided or had his place of business in the "Colonia Del Valle" section of Mexico City. He also recalled this individual had a brother who claimed he was married to an American girl.

T-23 advised that it had been determined from observation that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, operates a 1962 maroon, four-door Volvo automobile, bearing 1964-65 Federal District of Mexico license plates number 30-51-18.

T-2 advised that on April 24, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS stated he had learned from a former associate in the used car business that an automobile sales receipt still in the possession of the latter clearly shows that OLIVEROS sold a 1959 Renault, motor No. 7444492, to a "Mr. DURAN" at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. OLIVEROS stated that this sales receipt was signed by DURAN, but the signature was somewhat illegible and he was unable to read the full name. It was brought to the attention of OLIVEROS that records of the Mexican Federal Automobile Bureau indicate the motor number of the 1959 Renault under consideration is 744492. OLIVEROS stated that he is certain that the motor number he provided is correct according to the sales receipt which he personally had examined, and he indicated that he is convinced that this is the vehicle which formerly was the property of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, which he, OLIVEROS, had purchased in 1961 in Ciudad Obregon.

- 143 -

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

On April 25, 1964, OLIVEROS advised that he had recalled that the 1959 Renault automobile had been sold to the afore-mentioned "Mr. DURAN" at a lamp manufacturing and sales establishment known as "Lamparas Duran" (Duran Lamps) located in the Colonia Del Valle area of Mexico, D. F.

(I) Inquiries Concerning DURAN Family

On April 27, 1964, T-25 ascertained that "Lamparas Duran" is located at Calle Amores No. 327-A, Mexico, D. F., and is currently operated by one MARIO CARAZO, who stated he had purchased the business from LIDIA DURAN. Source advised that the business apparently employed only three persons.

On April 29, 1964, T-25 advised that he had ascertained that LIDIA DURAN is a widow and has one or two brothers.

On April 27, 1964, T-5 advised he had established from the records of the Passport Section, Mexican Foreign Ministry, that LIDIA DURAN was born March 18, 1928, at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and that her full name, according to Spanish usage, is LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO. At the time of the issuance of a Mexican Passport in 1959, she was married to one RAUL FLORES GUERRERO. On April 29, 1964, T-5 advised that no record of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO could be found in the passport files of the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

On May 6, 1964, T-4 advised he had established through records of the Mexican Foreign Ministry and of the Federal Judicial Police at Mexico, D. F., that LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO DE FLORES; HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO are the children of RUFINO DURAN SILVA, father, and LIDIA NAVARRO de DURAN, mother.

T-2 advised that on May 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS examined front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and immediately identified these photographs as those of the individual to whom he had sold a 1959 Renault automobile at Mexico, D. F., in July, 1961. OLIVEROS also examined a photograph of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and identified this photograph as that of a brother of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO. After examining these photographs, OLIVEROS recalled he had known the DURAN family about ten years ago when they resided on

S E C R E T

Calle Panuco in Mexico, D. F., and late in 1962 he had encountered RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO at the International Airport in Mexico, D. F., and was told by DURAN at that time that he was taking a flight to visit some of the European "Iron Curtain" countries, possibly including Russia.

On May 7, 1964, DAVID ALKON, a Mexico City resident with residence at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, advised that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, currently operates a red, four-door Volvo automobile. ALKON stated that DURAN also owns a 1959 Renault automobile which was from Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, and had been purchased by DURAN at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. ALKON recalled that DURAN experienced difficulty in licensing the vehicle and mentioned that he had to correspond with the previous owner in Ciudad Obregon in order to secure additional data concerning the vehicle. ALKON affirmed that this 1959 Renault is a light grey color and definitely is not beige in color. He said this car is currently stored at a Mexico City repair garage after having been involved in an accident, and DURAN has indicated he was not able financially to pay for the repairs on the vehicle. ALKON stated that to the best of his knowledge, DURAN has maintained possession of this car since he purchased it in 1961.

ALKON stated that he maintains a contractual relation with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON and also is well acquainted with RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, a brother, as well as with one sister who is known to ALKON as "LIN." Concerning "LIN," ALKON related that she is a widow and until about one year ago operated a lighting fixture firm known as "Lamparas Duran."

ALKON stated that SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, the wife of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, was formerly employed in the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City, and the 1959 Renault which had been the property of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since 1961 had undoubtedly been used by the family for transportation to and from the Cuban Embassy on numerous occasions.

ALKON made reference to the fact that he voluntarily had appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., on December 9, 1963, at which time he reported that his contacts

- 145 -

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO had left him with the impression that contacts between SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and OSWALD related only to the latter's application for a visa and that her contact with him was slight. On May 7, 1964, ALKON advised that his subsequent contacts with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO have not led him to believe the latter ever had any contact with OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN's contacts with OSWALD related to anything more than OSWALD's application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy.

VIII ALLEGATION BY YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

In an undated letter directed to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, which was contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, the following was recorded as translated from the Spanish language:

"I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

"Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

"I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

"I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

"I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and

S E C R E T

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

ALVARADO replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

On December 8, 1963, Mexican authorities deported ALVARADO from Mexico, D. F., to Managua, Nicaragua.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS
RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON
Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

According to the first confidential source abroad, the White House at Washington, D. C., had received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, who reportedly was in

S E C R E T

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERNON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERNON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERNON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERNON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

S E C R E T

On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

(B) Information Furnished by ROBERT KAFFKE

T-13, who had occasion to interview ROBERT KAFFKE on February 27, 1964, in Mexico, D. F., advised the following:

KAFFKE identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and he explained that he had come to Mexico, D. F., to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or to obtain assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer or a teacher. He mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico, D. F., of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

KAFFKE furnished the following background data concerning his interest in OSWALD's activities in Mexico:

He stated that within the recent past, MARK LANE, an attorney for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother, had visited San Francisco, California, on a lecture tour, and KAFFKE had attended the lecture and had spoken to LANE at some length after the lecture.

LANE told KAFFKE that "the FBI is so convinced that OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY that it has ignored other witnesses and failed to follow up various leads." LANE claimed to have seen an

S E C R E T

	<u>Pages</u>
DEWEY, CHARLES.....	20
DIAZ, FEDERICO.....	90
DIAZ, LEOPOLDO.....	50
DIAZ VERNON, SALVADOR.....	160, 161
DOMINGUEZ, CAPITAN CARLOS.....	53 , 58
DUBLIN, ROBERT V.....	20
DUEÑAS, POLO.....	48-50
DURAN.....	143
DURAN, HORACIO.....	121
DURAN, LIDIA.....	144
DURAN, PATRICIA.....	35, 44
DURAN, RUFINO.....	43
DURAN, SILVIA.....	40, 44, 120, 121, 146, 160-162
DURAN, SILVIA TIRADO DE.....	42, 43, 121, 143, 145, 146
DURAN, MRS. SILVIA TIRADO DE.....	35, 120
DURAN, SYLVIA.....	112
DURAN DEJARDIN, PAUL.....	43
DURAN LANZ, CARLOS.....	41
DURAN NAVARRO, HORACIO.....	35, 43, 44, 141, 143-146
DURAN NAVARRO, LIDIA.....	144
DURAN NAVARRO, LIDIA (VDA. DE FLORES).....	41, 43, 45
DURAN NAVARRO, RUBEN.....	41, 43-45, 144, 145
DURAN SILVA, RUFINO.....	144

- E -

ECHEVERRIA, LUIS.....	42, 60, 108
EHLINGER, LEO CHRIS.....	85
EMBAJADA DE LA UNION SOVIETICA (EMBASSY OF THE SOVIET UNION).....	112, 113
EMERSON, ADRIENNE M. J.....	85
EMERSON, HENRY OLIVER.....	85
ERNEST.....	133
ERNESTO.....	133
ERNIE.....	133
ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, MANUEL.....	92
ESCAMILLA, TOMASA GARZA DE.....	80
ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, ARCADIO.....	90
ESCOBAR, JOSE BENITO.....	20
ESCOBAR, OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE.....	20
ESCOBAR, REINA.....	20
ESCOBAR BENITEZ, NELSON ULISES.....	94
ESCOBEDO, FELIPE.....	53

- V -

S E C R E T

FBI

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in

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(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IN - R - CURA

Re Dallas telephone call to Mexico City 7/17/64, advising that Mr. WALTER E. CRAIG, President of the American Bar Association, would be in Mexico City and that in connection with Mr. CRAIG's work with the President's Commission he should be contacted here and extended courtesies. D.C. U

Mr. CRAIG was contacted at his hotel on 7/24/64 following his arrival in Mexico City from Guadalajara. At that time he was most high in his praise of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and Agents of the Dallas Office for assistance rendered him while in Dallas. He advised that he was expecting the arrival in Mexico City of several other members of the American Bar Association who had been assisting the President's Commission and he preferred to await their arrival before discussing the ramifications of the OSWALD case in Mexico.

The writer again met with Mr. CRAIG on 7/27/64, at which time also were present Mr. LEVIN F. POWELL, Jr., President-elect of the American Bar Association, Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY, Jr., of the District of Columbia, and Mr. EDWARD L. WRIGHT of Arkansas. Mr. CRAIG assured that these three men had all been working very closely with the President's Commission and their conversation indicated that they were quite familiar with the OSWALD case.

REC-64 105-82555-4618

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1 - Dallas, 100-10481

EX 109

AUG 2 1964

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Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification

WFO 8/10

4 AUG 20 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

CONFIDENTIAL PERS REC UNIT

At the request of Mr. CRAIG the writer gave them a brief oral summary with regard to OSWALD's known movements and contacts in Mexico. Mr. CRAIG and the others expressed their appreciation for the information.

Mr. CRAIG was asked as to whether he and the others would be interested in seeing such places as the hotel where OSWALD stayed in Mexico City, the travel agency where he purchased his bus ticket, and general areas in the neighborhood of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies here. He replied that he did not feel this was necessary. It might be noted that Mr. CRAIG and the others were in Mexico City primarily for the purpose of attending the meeting of the International Bar Association and it was the writer's impression gained from conversation with them that they only desired the oral briefing in order to be in a position to answer any questions which might be raised by members of the President's Commission following the return of Mr. CRAIG and the others to Washington.

Mr. CRAIG and the others appeared to be completely friendly and well-disposed toward the Bureau. No information of particular interest to the Bureau was obtained from them other than the fact that Mr. CRAIG mentioned that the Commission was trying to finish its report by 8/7/64. He expressed a strong doubt that this would be accomplished.

Mr. CRAIG made no additional requests concerning the OSWALD case during the remaining few days that he was in Mexico.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MC 105-3702

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information. J

Two extra copies of this airtel are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin. J

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CONFIDENTIAL

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-7-64

Attached reflects result of contact by Legat with Walter E. Craig, President of the American Bar Association, who has been working with the Warren Commission. Attached also reflects American Embassy still negotiating with Mexican Government for public release of portion of Mexican investigation in this matter.

WAB:hrt

[Handwritten initials]

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555).

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting contents of letter furnished to NYO in which the writer purports to have information indicating the assassination of President KENNEDY was the result of a conspiracy. Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of same LHM.

The Special Agent, referred to herein as receiving the letter, is SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY.

One Xerox copy and one handwritten translation of Spanish letter is being maintained in NY file.

NYO indices failed to disclose any information identifiable with SAUL ROCA, JORGE NACER NACER or JOHN KELLY

In view of the fictitious name and non-existent address utilized by the writer of the Spanish letter, no further investigation re this letter is contemplated by the NYO at the present time.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encls. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431) REC 14

JJO:mfw (312)
(7)

2 cc LHM to C. [unclear]

61 Oct 10-1964 [unclear]

OCT 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
October 2, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

On September 28, 1964, a Special Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a letter from [REDACTED] "El Diario-La Prensa" Spanish newspaper, 164 Duane Street, New York 13, New York. In his communication, [REDACTED] enclosed another letter, written in the Spanish language, which letter had been received at the office of "El Diario-La Prensa". The envelope, which accompanied this Spanish letter, bore the return name and address of one Saul Roca, 45 W. 151 St., New York.

In the first paragraph of the Spanish letter, the writer states that he did not wish to become involved "in this problem" since he was a foreigner but that his "conscious" obliged him to "help the authorities of this generous country that has given me protection".

In the second paragraph, he adds that he wants "to make clear that there were five persons involved in this vile and cowardly assassination".

He advises, in the third paragraph, that he is not furnishing his name for security reasons but "if the authorities wish to know me personally, they can do so through this newspaper and with the name I sign".

In the fourth paragraph, the writer states that the five individuals involved in the assassination are "Oswald, Ruby, the dead Policeman, a Cuban and a North American from the South". He goes on to explain in the next paragraph that at a meeting in "Ruby's night club, lots were cast and Oswald drew the lot". He adds that Oswald had been "lectured in Mexico by (illegible) Agent of the G-2 and the Mexican Leader of the group of Agents, Silvia Duran". He further adds that "there Oswald was given a Cuban passport to go to Cuba where he went more than

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lee Harvey Oswald

"once; there the North American who is from the South but not from Texas, was instructed; I am going to give you a description: he is tall, thin, dark complexion, clear eyes, well-dresser; he has a (illegible) on his left hand from a (illegible) that does not let him move his thumb".

In the sixth paragraph, he continues as follows:
"He (apparently referring to the North American) went to Mexico for fear that his friends would be assassinated, before the assassination, with the Cuban, [Jorge Nacer Nacer] serious, tall, fat, blue eyes, straight black hair and speaks correct English, Spanish, Syrian, Turkish and I believe French; a delinquent expelled from this country for assault some 15 years ago; he assaulted a Cuban bank here; he is the official of the G-2 assassination of the Mexican Chancellor (first name appears to be Flores) Aguirre."

The next paragraph reflects that "His (apparently referring to [Jorge Nacer Nacer] brother, Carlos) equips a fishing boat in Cuba and it is a family of smugglers of precious stones and drugs."

In the eighth paragraph, the writer advises that "The North American settled himself in Mexico with a Cuban passport. He speaks correct Spanish and for many years stole autos in Mexico and this country; he said he was a Major in the United States Army in the first World War. He was arrested in 1933 in Mexico with 2 more on Palma #8 Street and he was taken prisoner." The writer remarks that the North American did not remember his name when arrested but that "the Cuban passport is issued to [John Kelly] of New Orleans, Cuban citizen, occupation in the G-2."

In the succeeding paragraph, the writer expresses the belief that Oswald "killed the policeman so he wouldn't talk and Ruby killed Oswald for the same reason. [Nacer and Kelly] escaped."

The tenth paragraph of the letter indicates that the writer doesn't think that "they are sent by Castro or that the assassination came from there but that they are dependent on North American Communist leaders since the Committee of New York pays the expenses of those who are in Cuba."

Lee Harvey Oswald

In the eleventh paragraph, he states that "If Ruby is pressed as well as the Communist Party Delegation in this matter, but hard as we do in Mexico, they will sing and probably some woman in the night club knows more and keeps silent because she is afraid."

In the last paragraph, the writer advises that he is "going to try to go back to Mexico." He signs the letter "Very Gratefully. [Saul Roca]"

In a postscript the writer concludes, "I hope that 3 days after the publication of this article there will be an answer through this media to see me. I shall be waiting."

In connection with the above postscript, [redacted] advised, in his letter to the FBI, that he had determined that the name and address of the writer are fictitious. He advised that he will place an ad in the "El Diario-La Prensa" requesting the writer to contact him. [redacted] stated he would contact the FBI if he receives any additional information pertaining to this matter.

On September 29, 1964, a review of the Manhattan Telephone Directory and Manhattan Telephone-Address Directory failed to disclose any listing for a [Saul Roca] and further disclosed that there is no such address as 41 West 151st Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 12/11/64

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ and her daughter, ELENA PAZ GARRO, first came to the attention of this office on 11/17/64 when they contacted Mr. PETER H. JACOBY, who is employed at the Office of the Regional Book Center in the Embassy. According to JACOBE, Mrs. PAZ' husband, OCTAVIO PAZ, had at one time been the Mexican Ambassador to India and had been known by JACOBE there.

Mrs. PAZ was initially interviewed on 11/17/64 by SA ROLF L. LARSON. At that time she claimed to have seen OSWALD at a party in the home of RUBEN DURAN, but was unable to specify the date. She declined to furnish her home address, but stated she could be contacted through Mexico City telephone number 40-20-57. When asked by SA LARSON as to why she had not come forward with the information sooner, she indicated that she had been afraid to do so. At that time she declined to furnish further information unless she could be assured that it would not be made public. She also stated she wanted to do some further research in an effort to fix the date of the party.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter were interviewed in the Mexico City Office on 11/24/64 by Legat CLARK D. ANDERSON and SA RICHARD S. CLARK. The stories of both were inclined to be rambling and it was difficult to pin them down on details. From comments made during the course of the interview by Mrs. PAZ, it was obvious that she was rather familiar with at least

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Dallas, 100-10461)

1 - Mexico City

CDA:plb

(6) AGENCY

REC-102

DATE FORW. 12-22-64

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ENCLOSURE

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CC: [illegible]

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some of the details of the Warren Commission Report, particularly those concerning OSWALD's activities while in Mexico City.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter readily identified photographs of the members of the DURAN family and of EUSEBIO AZCUE. Photographs of OSWALD in different poses were exhibited to them along with photographs of several individuals completely unconnected with the OSWALD case. While they picked out some of the photographs of OSWALD as resembling the American, they saw at the party in the RUBEN DURAN home, they did not make a positive identification and it is to be noted it would have been quite easy to pick out the OSWALD photographs because of the numerous press photographs of him which appeared in Mexico City newspapers following the President's assassination.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter appeared to be somewhat Bohemian. Mrs. PAZ, herself, while denying she was ever a Communist, stated that in former years she had taken an active part in promoting agrarian reform in the State of Morelos in order that poor peasants might be granted land. She mentioned the names of numerous Mexican liberals and leftists with whom she has been acquainted in the past.

As has been mentioned, Mrs. PAZ' conversation during the interview was quite rambling and the impression was gained by the interviewing agents that she might not be completely stable. Despite her request that her identity and that of her daughter be concealed, their names have been included in the letterhead memorandum since it is felt the memorandum would have no meaning if this were not done.

Interviews of ARI0 ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS were conducted by SA RICHARD S. CLARK.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to report to the Bureau immediately all information received in instant case.

COPIES

No local dissemination was made of the LHM. Two extra copies of this letter have been attached for forwarding by the Bureau together with copies of the LHM to Dallas, domestic office of origin.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
December 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

The following information was supplied on
November 24, 1964, by Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ and her
daughter, ELENA PAZ GARRO.

They are residents of Mexico City, but declined
to supply their home address. Mrs. PAZ stated she is a
cousin of RUBEN, LIDIA, and HORACIO DURAN, the latter being
the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN. She said she had not
furnished previously the information set forth hereinafter
because of fear of reprisals.

Mrs. PAZ said that on August 23, 1963, she attended
a dinner at the home of a Mexican Communist whom she declined
to identify. Among others present at this dinner were Cuban
Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE and his wife. She had not previously
known AZCUE. In conversation with him during the course of
the evening she learned that he was supposed to return to
Cuba on or about August 27, 1963. She later learned that
he did not depart Mexico at that time.

According to Mrs. PAZ, she had infrequent contact
with her cousins, the DURANS; however, on a date she fixed
as Saturday, September 28, 1963, she received a telephone
call from RUBEN DURAN, who invited her and her daughter to
attend a party at his house during the first part of the
following week. She was unable to fix the exact date of
this party, but felt it had been held on Monday, Tuesday,
or Wednesday, September 30, October 1, and October 2,
1963, respectively, with the most likely possibility that
it was held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

It was Mrs. PAZ' recollection that at about

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ENCLOSURE

9:00 a.m. on the date of the party she and her daughter were picked up and taken to the party by LIDIA DURAN. Also accompanying them was Mrs. PAZ' sister, DEVA GARRO DE GUERRERO GAVAN. She described this sister as a Communist who was expelled from the Party for being a Catholic.

She estimated that some thirty people attended the party, described as a "twist" party, at the home of RUBEN DURAN. Upon arrival at RUBEN's home she noted what appeared to be a young American couple near the door, but they left shortly thereafter.

At about 10:30 p.m. three young, white Americans arrived at the party. They were greeted by SILVIA DURAN and spoke only to her. They more or less isolated themselves from the rest of the party and insofar as she observed they had no conversation with anyone else at the party.

The three Americans appeared to be between twenty-two and twenty-four years of age. One of them was dressed in a sweater and dark trousers and appeared to be about five feet nine inches in height. The second one was about six feet tall, had blond, straight hair, a long chin, and was a bit "beatnik" in appearance although his dress included a coat. The third American wore no coat.

Mrs. PAZ said the American dressed in the sweater and dark trousers resembled very much press photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Her daughter agreed with this observation. Photographs of OSWALD in various poses were exhibited to both Mrs. PAZ and her daughter at the time of the interview and they were unable to make a positive identification, but claimed he very much resembled the American at the party as they recall him.

Mrs. PAZ could not state how long the three Americans remained at the party nor did she observe them when they departed. She questioned HORACIO DURAN as to the names of the Americans, and he told her they were friends of SILVIA DURAN. He did not give her their names, but did tell her they were supposed to depart Mexico City the following morning. She added that this latter was not correct inasmuch as she and her daughter, while driving in an automobile on Insurgentes Street the following morning, observed the three Americans walking near a furniture store on that street.

It is to be noted that investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed Mexico City by bus at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and could not have been identical with the American allegedly observed by Mrs. PAZ at the party if this party were held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

Mrs. PAZ was questioned regarding the identity of other persons attending the party at the RUBEN DURAN home who might have been in a position to observe the three Americans. She said that in the course of the party her daughter met a young man named "ALEJANDRO" at the party and danced with him. He was apparently quite smitten with the daughter and tried to call her on several occasions after the party. The daughter did not take the calls and as a result "ALEJANDRO" wrote several letters to the daughter. Mrs. PAZ exhibited two of these letters, as well as a business card which identified the young man as ARI0 ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS.

An examination of the letter which Mrs. PAZ said was the first directed to her daughter by the young man disclosed that it bears the date of September 1, 1963, and was postmarked at the Mexico City Post Office on September 2, 1963.

Questioned as to whether her daughter had known the young man prior to the party at the RUBEN DURAN home, Mrs. PAZ was most insistent that she had not. When it was pointed out to her that the first letter from the young man to her daughter bore a Mexico City postmark of September 2, 1963, she commented that probably the Communists have facilities for falsifying postmarks.

On November 27, 1964, ARI0 ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS, Martinez de Castro No. 19, Tacubaya, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, was interviewed. He advised that he is an employee of General Electric de Mexico and recalled attending a large party sometime in the latter half of 1963 at the apartment of RUBEN DURAN located on Herodoto Street in Mexico City. He was not a friend of the DURAN family, but had been invited to the party by Mrs. ISABEL NANSON, a divorcee who was formerly married to an American and a close friend of the wife of RUBEN DURAN. An Italian friend of his, MARCELLO FABRE, was also invited to the party by Mrs. NANSON. He, Mrs. NANSON, and FABRE went to the party together.

LAVAGNINI recalled that there were about thirty people at the party, few of whom he knew. At the party he met a Mexican girl who had recently returned from living in France. He was unable to fix the date of the party, but felt it was probably early in September because of a heavy rain which occurred as they were leaving the party at about 2:00 a.m.

LAVAGNINI noted no Americans present at this party. He was familiar with the appearance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of publicity following the assassination of President KENNEDY, but otherwise had no knowledge of him and had never seen him except for news photographs following the assassination.

He volunteered to consult his papers and attempt to fix the date of the party. On December 2, 1964, he advised that he recalled having been at two different parties at the DURAN home, one of these being the large party at which he had met the Mexican girl who had formerly lived in France. He was unable to fix the date of this party.

LAVAGNINI said he had questioned Mrs. NANSON and MARCELLO FABRE, and they were unable to recall the date of the party nor could they recall that any Americans had been present at the party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FTB027 9:28PM 4-24-74 FLC

APR 24 1974

STATE 340

TELETYPE

6:25PM NITEL 4-24-74 LKM

TO DIRECTOR NR 360-24
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 2P

Assoc. Dir.	
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Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
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Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR., FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACTION REQUEST.

Lee Harvey Oswald

REBUNITEL APRIL 23, 1974.

THE ORIGINAL SWORN STATEMENT OF SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN
TAKEN BY CAPTAIN FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, MEXICAN FEDERAL
SECURITY POLICE, IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS OFFICE AND PRESUMABLY
IS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DIRECCION FEDERAL DE SEGURIDAD
(FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE - DFS), MEXICO CITY. A XEROX COPY OF
THIS STATEMENT IS AVAILABLE IN THIS OFFICE, FILE 105-3702-1A(80)
HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH LEGIBLE, IT IS NOT SHARP AND THE SIGNATURES
OF DE DURAN IN THE MARGINS OF THE SEVERAL PAGES ARE BARELY
DISCERNIBLE. FURTHER, IT APPEARS THAT THE NUMBER OF PAGES
OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT IS FOUR WHEREAS THE XEROX COPY
CONSISTS OF SEVEN PAGES. THIS IS EVIDENT FROM THE FACT THAT
NO NUMBER APPEARS ON EITHER OF THE FIRST TWO XEROX PAGES
(PRESUMABLY PAGE ONE); THE NUMBER TWO APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE
END PAGE ONE

*cc: [unclear] Unit
[unclear]
54 MAY 14 1974*

XEROX
MAY 8 1974

LEGAT/COUNSEL

PAGE TWO

MEX 105-3702

THREE WHEREAS NO NUMBER APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE FOUR; THE NUMBER THREE APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE FIVE WITH NO NUMBER ON XEROX PAGE SIX; THE NUMBER FOUR APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE SEVEN. THE XEROX PAGES ARE LEGAL SIZE SO IT APPEARS THAT THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT WAS TYPED ON BOTH SIDES OF LEGAL SIZE PAPER WITH ONLY ONE SIDE NUMBERED.

~ BASED ON THESE FACTORS IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE REQUESTOR SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE DFS. AT ANY RATE CLEARANCE BY DFS SHOULD BE SECURED BEFORE A XEROX COPY AVAILABLE IS FURNISHED TO THE REQUESTOR.

END

JXS JB CLR FOR THREE

01.

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN

810 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 223-1667

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN
GORDON F. HARRISON
OF COUNSEL

NEW YORK ASSOCIATES
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10

May 17, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you for your letter of April 29th (a copy of which is attached for your ready reference).

We are not concerned with seeing or copying the original of the Duran statement. As the Bureau did the translating, we would assume that it had and has a copy of the Spanish version. We would like very much to see this copy.

Could you tell us whether it will be made available to us, and if so, where and when?

With thanks for your help and cooperation in this matter, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

B. Fensterwald, Jr.
Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr

Att.

IREC 107

ENCLOSURE

MAY 30 1974

ENCLOSURE
L. G. H. COUNSEL

May 23, 1974

1 - Mr. Mintz

REC 107

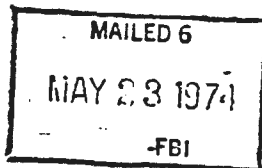
5711

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
910 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

Reference is made to your letter of May 17th.

As the Spanish version of the Duran statement you have requested is a document of the Mexican authorities, it is felt that the Direccion Federal de Seguridad, Mexico City, D. F., is the proper source to which you should direct your request.



Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE: On 4-17-74 correspondent requested that original statement of Silvia Tirado de Duran which was taken in Spanish by Captain Fernando Gutierrez Barrios of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS) in connection with the Kennedy assassination be made available to him for examination and copying. By communication to the Legat, Mexico City, it was determined that the document was translated by the Legat and the original was returned to DFS. A Xerox copy is in the Legat's files; however, the signature of the subject on several pages is barely discernible and the Legat recommended that in the event a copy is furnished by the Bureau, a clearance should be secured from DFS. By letter of 4-29-74 Fensterwald was advised that the original statement is not in our records and is presumably in the custody of DFS. It was suggested that he contact that agency regarding his request.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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